The standby electricity generating set was used once each week and generates enough energy to run two bore-hole pumps, giving approximately 17,000 gallons per hour.

(2) *Reservoirs and Tanks.*—These comprise 11 steel plate tanks and two masonry reservoirs situated over the distribution system.

(3) *New Bore-hole Pump.*—A new type of bore-hole pump, in which both the electric motor and the pump are lowered into the bore-hole and run submerged was purchased and installed in bore No. 3 at a cost of Rs. 11,925.

The pump has not been entirely satisfactory as sand in the water has caused damage to the pump and motor bearings. It is considered that it proved, however, that the supply of water from the bores can be increased, without affecting the underground storage level. During a continuous test of 22 days, 8,976,000 gallons of water were raised from bore No. 3 without lowering the normal rest level.

(4) *Distribution.*—The water-supply to the Fortress was uninterrupted during the year, and no restriction whatever in the use of water was imposed on the general public.

Owing to the Electricity Department being unable to cope with the great demand for energy between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. pumping at Sheikh Othman and Isthmus was restricted during these hours. Owing to the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs, this restriction was applied only to the shipping companies refilling their water boats for supplies to shipping during these four hours. In practice very little inconvenience was caused.

(5) *Storage Capacity.*—The present storage capacity of the Waterworks Department is as follows:—

		Gallons.	*Approximate total hours Domestic supply.*
			hours.
(i) Sheikh—Civil Supply ...		195,000	27
Othman—Supply to R.A.F.		37,000	12
(ii) Fortress	Isthmus ...	400,000	64
	Johar Ridge ...	129,000	42
	Crater ...	216,000	36
	Tawahi ...	96,000	30
Total Storage Capacity		1,073,000	

The total hours supply figures are based on the assumption that in time of emergency the supply to gardens and shipping would be stopped.

(6) *Water Connections.*—The total number of water connections to different premises in Aden is 2,595. The number of new connections made during 1938 was 549 compared with 417 for the previous year.

315 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually reconnected.

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water.

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ¼ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class.

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,519 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi.

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

Equine Contagious Disease.—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engin es

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt.

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties.

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neigbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

with the total of Rs. 12,58,94,031 for the previous calendar year, 1937 (imports Rs. 8,03,85,836, and exports Rs. 4,55,08,195). Merchandise decreased by Rs. 76,09,240, and treasure increased by Rs. 33,17,412.

The decrease of Rs. 76,09,240 in merchandise was mainly in skins, coal and vehicles. The increase of Rs. 33,17,412 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty from Bombay, it was separated from 1st April, 1907, and became a Government Department. The department is, however, supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports seaborne trade of Aden for the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade.*	*Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1934–35	5,32,34,233	3,15,36,690
1935–36	6,83,04,958	4,45,47,700
1936–37	6,87,17,900	4,14,57,358
1937	8,03,85,836	4,55,08,195
1938	8,02,17,766	4,13,84,437
Total ...	35,08,60,693	20,44,34,380

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Value of Land Imports.*	*Total Value of Land Exports.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1934–35	13,95,026	12,74,510
1935–36	17,97,152	14,02,073
1936–37	21,69,085	16,13,066
1937	19,01,112	17,15,121
1938	29,52,675	16,07,557
Total ...	1,02,15,050	76,12,327

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years :—

Articles.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Piece goods, grey ...	46,25,362	63,65,598	53,71,908	52,06,749	41,02,695
Piece goods, white ...	10,84,247	14,91,884	17,12,067	19,80,801	13,98,529
Piece goods, coloured	26,14,801	29,85,891	35,45,721	32,12,673	26,81,638
Coffee	21,25,952	33,80,776	16,86,883	14,73,412	24,12,384
Skins, raw	20,53,060	21,53,473	39,64,739	49,01,380	25,27,918
Hides, raw	30,398	50,546	1,41,726	1,92,292	2,16,092
Grain and Pulse ...	25,84,203	42,16,272	42,76,913	52,71,487	68,42,870
Coal	9,24,519	15,35,060	16,32,912	34,54,498	9,45,514
Tobacco	23,55,925	25,93,132	30,20,104	26,14,845	21,12,585
Provisions and oil-man's stores.	8,65,178	13,01,996	9,22,797	9,63,727	11,72,069
Sugar	15,09,439	20,04,474	18,74,921	13,88,589	14,18,061
Oils	1,69,19,727	1,66,22,287	1,65,81,975	1,79,82,611	2,41,20,726
Cotton twist	8,83,487	11,02,720	6,89,684	8,43,932	6,34,719
Animals, living ...	5,63,120	5,85,136	8,59,576	7,18,727	7,22,653
Gums and resins ...	4,27,767	5,59,805	4,66,869	6,48,225	7,39,678
Spices	7,93,333	12,59,127	13,03,020	13,03,253	11,80,329
Seeds	4,00,747	4,63,979	4,65,671	5,86,729	6,02,525
Metals	4,26,546	5,83,333	8,90,869	8,06,435	10,95,309
Wood	2,73,883	3,79,233	3,59,837	5,02,532	3,87,649
Tea	2,94,954	4,42,690	4,64,655	8,81,645	7,96,008
Fruits and vegetable (including dates).	6,39,963	9,84,804	10,42,425	11,04,983	13,44,354
Dyeing materials ...	4,68,080	5,45,907	6,15,329	6,11,453	4,90,732
Vehicles, etc.	6,03,300	14,44,500	12,84,418	19,94,532	13,13,238
Hardware and cutlery	3,42,223	6,74,793	5,54,939	5,92,034	3,42,327
Machinery	1,26,565	3,47,392	4,67,834	4,15,939	3,46,107
Instruments	2,78,580	3,26,844	3,89,308	4,36,009	4,48,370
Glassware	1,37,398	2,76,095	2,06,435	2,41,264	2,20,700

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years :—

Articles.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Piece goods, grey ...	36,66,609	50,62,407	40,02,310	40,99,727	31,36,824
Piece goods, white ...	5,19,395	7,55,098	9,99,452	9,76,935	8,12,129
Piece goods, coloured...	28,28,147	31,77,184	40,86,579	38,87,306	30,03,704
Coffee	28,58,217	39,11,003	28,12,927	21,26,392	32,14,760
Skins, raw	39,18,447	53,57,094	71,94,785	80,94,619	47,08,840
Hides, raw	82,526	1,27,990	3,25,928	4,75,556	3,00,496
Grain and Pulse ...	16,03,581	24,82,494	27,98,300	36,12,030	47,39,451
Tobacco	13,78,639	13,56,710	18,30,367	14,38,868	13,53,919
Provisions and oilman's stores.	5,67,504	6,61,462	5,55,675	6,60,563	7,53,944
Sugar	12,06,576	15,02,102	14,57,450	12,20,192	10,84,255
Gums and resins ...	6,08,409	7,66,767	5,83,822	8,42,817	8,96,671
Salt	27,89,402	36,13,997	30,96,141	33,69,418	21,95,141
Cotton twist	6,95,806	8,89,717	4,27,177	4,66,793	4,11,168
Spices	4,57,992	7,19,220	8,22,421	8,95,923	9,35,236
Oils	2,66,069	5,42,149	8,90,763	6,56,495	4,83,047
Metals	1,75,551	2,32,203	2,40,826	3,62,868	4,15,618
Animals, living ...	82,933	1,19,831	40,215	10,153	22,027
Tea	1,53,255	3,10,864	3,33,660	5,51,726	6,57,943
Dyeing materials ...	1,64,348	2,25,600	2,87,660	4,23,717	1,82,758
Soap	1,10,503	1,87,092	2,71,081	3,15,667	3,03,626
Shells	72,644	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049	1,37,828

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VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

Organisation and Administration

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted by a clerical staff.

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognized and Unrecognized. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognized schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

Indigenous Schools, Quran Schools and Talmud Toras

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows:—

	Number of Schools.	*Number on rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Aided	2	39	27	66	57
Un-recognized ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,641

Primary Education

The normal primary course is of four to five years, consisting of a preparatory stage, of one to two years, and three standards above it. Primary education is given, so far as is possible, through the vernaculars of the pupils and, except in cases where the appropriate vernacular education is not obtainable, pupils are not normally allowed to enter a school in which English is used throughout as the medium of teaching until they have completed a primary course in their own vernacular. In Government schools and in most others English is not taught during the primary course.

The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government Primary Schools, for both boys and girls, is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew to a limited extent in unrecognized schools.

The following table gives the nominal roll and attendance figures for the primary schools in 1938 :—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognized.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Boys ...	4	6	4	14	1,181	109*	1,290	1,140
Girls ...	2	4	1	7	20	527	547	474

* The large majority of these were in the lower classes of the Urdu schools.

The numbers of pupils in Government and aided primary schools were, boys 955, girls 468, total 1,423.

Of the non-Government primary schools two aided boys' schools and one unrecognized boys' school are managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided girls' school by the Danish Church Mission, one aided boys' school by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest by private local management.

At the end of the primary course a public examination is held through Arabic and Urdu, mainly as a qualifying test for admission to the lower section of the Government Secondary School. In 1938 127 candidates entered for this examination and 79 passed. Failure in this examination does not necessarily debar a pupil from entering the secondary school, but priority of place is generally given to those who pass.

Secondary Education

The full secondary course at present consists of six standards, at the end of which candidates sit for the Junior Cambridge Examination. This course may be taken entirely through English in three aided and two unrecognized schools. For schools using media other than English the course is of two sections, a lower of three standards through the vernacular and a higher of three standards through English.

The lower secondary course is available for boys through Arabic, in the Government and one aided school and through Gujarati in one other aided school. Pupils attending Urdu primary schools endeavour to acquire sufficient Arabic to enable them to join an Arabic lower secondary course. A lower secondary course is provided in the Jewish boys' school but the medium of instruction is Arabic though written in Hebrew characters. The teaching of English is begun, in Government schools, in the first year of the secondary course.

Secondary education for girls is obtainable only through English, in the two Franciscan Convent Schools. Very few Arab girls take this course.

The following table gives the figures for secondary schools in 1938 :—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*	*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognized.*	*Total.*		
Boys ...	1	3	3	7	541	493
Girls ...	—	2	—	2	115	101

The large majority of these pupils are in the lower secondary classes.

Of the non-Government schools shown in the above table two aided girls' schools, one aided boys' school and one unrecognized boys' school are maintained by the Roman Catholic Missions, one aided boys' school is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission and the rest are under private local management.

Four candidates, from the Government secondary boys' school, passed the Junior Cambridge Examination in December, 1938.

"Special" Schools

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided at present is in commercial subjects. Until June, 1928, there were attached to the Government Secondary School evening commercial

classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

Finance

Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35 000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

General

Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

Club and Welfare Institutions

There are branches of both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations in Aden. Of Boy Scouts there were seven troops in 1938, of Girl Guides three and of Brownies three.

Football is the most popular game in Aden both among schoolboys and young men. League and cup matches are managed by a local Football Association which at the end of 1938 was reconstituted as the Aden Sports Association and now also organizes hockey and cricket competitions.

A branch of the St. John Ambulance Association organizes first-aid classes for school children and adults.

Aden is prolific in clubs of various kinds among almost all sections of the community.

Recreation

Facilities exist for most forms of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and to encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi, and one in the military area which is reserved for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there are the Union Club and the Orient Club, the former being a European social institution and the latter a small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Shipping

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1938 was 2,079 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,650,411.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1938 was 1,620 with an aggregate tonnage of 75,271.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review :—

Nationality.	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
British	1,361	5,678,837
French	75	433,699
Italian	241	957,578
American	57	203,570
Japanese	27	172,267
German	56	255,910
Norwegian	94	320,092
Danish	69	281,353
Dutch	63	248,504
Greek	19	64,540
Others...	17	34,061
	2,079	8,650,411

During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position as it is nearer to the Iranian oil-fields than any other port on the main shipping route between Europe and the East, and also to the policy of the Aden Port Trust, which has aimed at giving ample facilities for oil fueling while keeping the charges on this business as low as possible.

The following are the principal steamship companies whose vessels call regularly at Aden and the services provided by them :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Ports of call, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and homeward.

Orient Line.—Outward—London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane. Homeward—Same ports of call as above except that the vessel calls at Plymouth as well as London homeward and sometimes Southampton in the summer.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—To and from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navalaki, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Northern Coast ports, Rangoon, Penang, Malay Coast ports, Singapore, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira.

Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service.—From Glasgow and Liverpool, sometimes also Bristol Channel ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam, returning from that port and touching Aden when cargo offers.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line.—Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan (sometimes Djibouti), Port Said, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk. 2. From New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta.

Andrew Weir and Company.—From Far East, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Clan Line.—From Chittagong, Malabar Coast ports, Aden, London, Glasgow.

Union-Castle Line.—From London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Natal and homeward.

Strick Line.—From London, Glasgow, Manchester (or other ports as per inducement), Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan (Jeddah optional), Aden and Persian Gulf ports.

Blue Funnel Line.—Homeward from Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and London.

Brocklebank Line.—Outward from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Tuticorin, Trincomali, Madras, Coconada, Calcutta.

Bombay Persian Line.—From Bombay, Karachi, Shehr, Mukalla (sometimes Berbera), Aden, Djibouti, Massawa, Port Sudan, Jeddah, returning via Aden to Bombay via Mukalla and Karachi if inducement offers at these two latter ports.

City Line.—From home ports to Persian Gulf and Karachi.

British Tanker Company.—From and to Persian Gulf.

H. Hogarth and Sons.—Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.—Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Lloyd Triestino, Italia, Tirrenia, Navigazione, Libera Triestina S.A. Trieste Soc., Veneziana Navigaz. a Vapore, Venice.—Genoa via Naples to Bombay via Aden ; Trieste via Massawa and Aden, to Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe ; Bombay and Karachi via Aden to Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste ; Genoa via Aden to Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane.

Trieste via Aden to Hafun, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London ; Venice via Massawa, Djibouti, Aden, Bunder Cassim, Alula, Hafun, Eil Obbia, Mogadiscio, Merka, Brava, Chisimaio, Mombasa, and back by same route to Massawa.

Messageries Maritimes.—Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Moheli, Moroni, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius and homeward via same route.

2. Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti (sometimes Aden), Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong and homeward via same route.

3. Occasionally calling Aden, Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and homeward.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha.—Homeward way only. From Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Isthmian Line.—Homeward. From Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Penang via Aden to Port Said, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 2. From Calcutta to the same discharge ports ; also from Calcutta via Aden to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. Outward from New York to Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen.—Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo ; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Line.—Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deustsche Ost. Afrikha Linie.—Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward : Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line.—Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bander Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. Homeward : Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Many dhows also trade to and from these ports, and, in addition, sail to many other small ports in the southern Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports to which the direct service is poor are those in the Levant, Spain and Portugal.

Roads

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Every effort was made during the year to improve the surface of the main roads. There are 50 miles of roads within the civil limits of Aden, but only 18·14 miles are treated with bitumastic compounds. Until camel carts are fitted with solid rubber or pneumatic tyres much of the effort spent on road maintenance is nullified by the damage done to the new surface by steel shod wheels.

Motor Transport

On 31st December, 1938, there were 198 licensed public cars and 56 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 404 and there were 86 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the above motor vehicles :—

	No. of vehicles.
1. British Empire	254
2. United States of America	413
3. French	9
4. Italian	44
5. German	24
Total	744

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Blue Tours.—A motor coach service in Aden known as the " Blue Tours " introduced for the conveyance and transport of passengers from ships is progressing satisfactorily. The three coaches in use have seating accommodation for 21 passengers each who are taken round the most important parts of the town and environs during the ship's stay in the harbour.

Post Office

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and Khormaksar. In addition there are sub-offices on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Hadhramaut has also a number of postal agencies.

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate postal administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are : Annas $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 ; and rupees 1, 2, 5 and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. & O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to local steamer sailings for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in

the Steamer Point Post Office until a suitable opportunity occurs to forward them to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar or Dar-es-Salaam as the case may be. Mails are despatched to India and Europe weekly by the P. & O. mail steamers. Mails between Aden and the local Red Sea and the Aden Gulf ports are carried by the local steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company.

Aden is off the main trunk air routes from Europe to India and to Africa. Air mail letters for transmission to places served by Imperial Airways are sent to Egypt or India by steamer in the first instance.

The principal letter rates are :—

Inland and India—	
Not exceeding one tola	1 anna.
Each additional tola	½ anna.
United Kingdom and British Possession (participating air mail countries)—	
Not exceeding ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Other British Possessions (non-participating air mail)—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1 anna.
Foreign Countries—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	2½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1½ annas.
Registration Fee	3 annas.

Parcels are accepted for transmission directly or indirectly to nearly every country in the world, and a cash-on-delivery service operates with Great Britain and with India. Letters and parcels may be insured up to a value of Rs. 3,000.

Direct money-order services exist between Aden on the one side and Great Britain, India, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Italian East African Colonies on the other. Indirectly, money orders may be sent to nearly every country in the world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 873,000 rupees are remitted to India by money order annually.

British postal orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors in 1938 was about 675,000 rupees. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Telegraphs

There is no internal telegraph system.

External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company (now merged in Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.) was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now effected by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd. also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of cable from Aden, which lands at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Perim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centres.

Telephones

The Government telephone exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rs. 1,50,000.

The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40 ,, ,,
An extension in the same building costs	120 ,, ,,

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted ; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second

appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law ; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are :—

(1) The Court of the Registrar, and

(2) The Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.—

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity ;

Suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction ;

Suits relating to a trust ;

Suits upon foreign judgments ;

Suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships ;

Suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on 1st of April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and

Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohamedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three Ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the period under review, and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) The Chief Magistrate,

(2) The Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases, a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by a fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 59 suits of value Rs. 1,55,304–5–2 were filed in the Supreme Court, 315 suits of value Rs. 45,061–15–9 in the Court of the Registrar and 1,525 suits of value Rs. 58,272–7–1 in the Court of Small Causes. 37, including seven of previous years' suits of value Rs. 99,827–13–0 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 265 suits of value Rs. 31,747–5–9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,376 suits of value Rs. 49,439–7–7 by the Court of Small Causes. 28 applications for revision were filed and 43 appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of 28 such applications and 35 appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 46 applications concerning guardianship matters, 15 applications for succession certificate, and 52

applications concerning other matters. The corresponding disposals were 45 (including three of the previous year), 15 and 48 respectively. No insolvency proceeding was before the Supreme Court. 14 estates of minors and dead persons and one estate of a lunatic were in charge of the Supreme Court. 14 divorce cases were filed in the Supreme Court, all brought by Mohamedan women. Decrees were granted in six cases, six cases were dismissed and two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The following number of criminal cases were heard and determined in the Courts of the Magistrates during the period under review :—

Number of persons.			*Convictions.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*
Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*		
2,690	335	3,025	1,658	1,306

Six cases were committed to the Supreme Court, 5 resulting in convictions and one remained pending. The majority of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Magistrates were for minor offences against the person, insult, affray, minor offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation or the Police Ordinance, and minor traffic offences.

Offence.	*No. of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	116
Assault	209
Other offences against the person	72
Theft	69
Other offences against property	69
Insult	443
Affray	368
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	97
Cruelty to Animals	20
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	459
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicle Act	679
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	371
Offences punishable under other enactments	53

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Court of the Magistrates were as follows :—

Imprisonment with or without fine	200
Whipping	27
Fine only	1,191
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	240

107 applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. In 47 cases orders for maintenance were granted.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were—

(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
(2) Forgery of a cheque and cheating,
(3) Murder,
(4) House trespass and outraging the modesty of a woman,
(5) Forging a Court document.

58 criminal appeals were lodged and 62 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. In 11 appeals the cases were remanded for retrial, and 23 appeals were dismissed. In 14 cases appeals were allowed and in 6 cases sentences were reduced. 51 applications for revision were dismissed. In one case sentence was enhanced, in 2 cases sentences were reduced, and in 5 cases convictions were set aside and 3 cases were ordered to be retried.

There are 6 lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, two Mohamedans and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are Barristers-at-Law and the other four have Indian legal qualifications.

Police

The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioners of Police consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:—

UNARMED POLICE

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police.	5	2	225
Perim Land Police	—	—	12
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE

At Aden	2	1	138
At Perim	1	—	32
At Kamaran	1	—	30
Total	4	1	200

Prison

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater.

The chief industries of the jail at present are : (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets and (4) breaking of stone metal.

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to the jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentence of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year but there were no cases of long-term prisoners eligible for the review of their sentences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION

The enactments in force in the Colony on 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the year under review as under :—

1. 1937/38 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
2. Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1938.
3. Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938.
4. Passports Fees Ordinance, 1938.
5. Aden Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
6. Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
7. Oaths Ordinance, 1938.
8. Customs Ordinance, 1938.
9. Succession Ordinance, 1938.
10. Medical Practitioners Ordinance, 1938.
11. Arms Ordinance, 1938.
12. Registration Ordinance, 1938.
13. Lunacy Ordinance, 1938.
14. Advertisements Ordinance, 1938.
15. Insolvency Ordinance, 1938.
16. Aden Port Trust Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
17. Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
18. Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance, 1938.
19. Salt Ordinance, 1938.
20. Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938.

21. Factories Ordinance, 1938.
22. Fisheries Ordinance, 1938.
23. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Ordinance, 1938.
24. Partition Ordinance, 1938.
25. Vaccination Ordinance, 1938.
26. Divorce Ordinance, 1938.
27. Aden Settlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
28. Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
29. Petroleum (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
30. Stamps (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
31. 1937/38 (Supplementary) Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
32. 1938/39 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
33. Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
34. Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1938.
35. Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, 1938.
36. United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1938.
37. Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1938.
38. Contract Ordinance, 1938.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1938.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rents in respect of Dhobiwadas.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Amendment of Rule 3 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rules 287 (*c*), 288–293, 299 and 302 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rule 164 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rule 17 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rents for stalls for sale of kat.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Aden Settlement (Aircraft and Infectious Diseases) Rules, 1938.

Aircraft—Notice to pilots of aircraft.

Aircraft—Rules under section 8A of the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 22 of 1934, rescinded.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Arms Rules, 1938.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Notifications establishing searching posts on boundary of Colony rescinded.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Civil Courts Ordinance, 1937—Rules for obtaining evidence and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Customs (Protectorate Arms Traffic) Rules, 1938.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Schedule B. Prohibition of import of certain goods, etc.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Schedule B—Export by sea, air, or land of certain articles prohibited.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1937—Rules and notifications rescinded.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Rules and notifications rescinded.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Reduction of rate of duty on perfumed spirits.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Prohibition of possession of ganja by persons under 21 years of age.

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Excise Ordinance, 1937—Third Schedule. Importation of foreign liquor by foreign Consular Officer de carriere.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption) Rules, 1938.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938).

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938)—Date of Commencement.

Fisheries Ordinance, 1938—Fisheries Rules.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 23 (1). Speed limit.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 8. Proviso—Refund of fee paid for registration or renewal of registration.

Passport Fees Ordinance, 1938—Fees for issue and renewal of passports.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 55 sub-Rule (4) of Aden Port Rules—Investigation into accident between launches and boats.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 21A of Aden Port Rules—Boundaries of Area A.

Post Office—Rates of postage for Empire and foreign postal articles from 18th September, 1938.

Rules of Court—Rules for obtaining and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Salt Ordinance, 1938—Salt Rules, 1938.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation is still in force in the Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking

The National Bank of India, Limited, is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

Currency

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are :—

Silver—
- Half rupee.
- Quarter rupee.

Nickel—
- Four anna piece.
- Two anna piece.
- One anna piece.

Bronze—
- Single pice (¼ anna).
- One pie piece (1–12th anna).

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Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unserviceable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows:—

REVENUE

	Actual 1937–38.	*Revised Estimates 1938–39.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,175	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,69,494	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,59,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,580	16,000
	22,52,596	18,90,000

EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,55,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

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the year 1937–38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year.

The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938–39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
	Rs.	
Actual Surplus for 1937–38	5,55,619	
Estimated surplus for 1938–39	1,47,000	
		7,02,619
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,20,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700.

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937–38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,200.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials.

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The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in. ; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines ; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939 :—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938 ...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

Revenue

No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

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deck passengers who entered the Fortress by sea, paying temporary registration fees and further to the receipts from Markets and Zariba fees.

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.*	*1938.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Taxes	3,69,235	3,68,985	4,00,711	3,78,221	4,28,615
2.	Licences	41,422	43,851	47,692	34,235	50,385
3.	Permits	13,624	14,034	16,919	11,415	16,866
4.	Rents	71,337	74,883	75,068	64,332	81,675
5.	Fees	76,927	90,022	1,01,960	87,581	1,17,497
6.	Sales	9,090	5,820	4,314	2,011	4,808
7.	Royalties	46,580	65,135	50,565	48,500	42,000
8.	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions grants and interest on investments, etc., etc.	52,998	70,769	54,857	43,125	77,134

Municipal Debt

A loan of Rs. 3,00,000/– was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February, 1935, in order to repay the balance of the loan from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water and Drainage Schemes.

A regular Sinking Fund is being maintained towards the repayment of the Port Trust Loan.

Expenditure

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure of the previous four years.

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No.	Expenditure.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.	1938.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Administration ...	80,738	82,589	75,917	68,870	91,131
2.	Public Works ...	32,102	32,518	31,656	29,901	41,913
3.	Lighting	33,814	35,959	33,289	25,285	27,628
4.	Police	42,730	42,957	42,824	32,700	40,835
5.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	28,819	26,617	26,915	14,893	26,665
6.	Vaccination	5,205	5,086	4,923	3,578	5,424
7.	Anti-Malaria ...	6,629	6,571	6,617	4,766	6,395
8.	Plague	4,521	4,243	4,212	3,222	3,407
9.	Tawella rain water and Sheikh Othman wells.	4,259	4,158	5,665	2,426	6,706
10.	Roads	66,788	65,747	58,204	50,051	70,838
11.	Sanitation and Public Health.	1,73,621	1,71,303	1,63,428	1,22,511	1,60,499
12.	Markets and Zaribas ...	8,120	8,058	8,293	6,768	11,519
13.	Slaughter Houses ...	3,233	2,989	2,889	2,616	3,218
14.	Gardens and Public Museum.	15,297	16,203	13,420	11,558	32,887
15.	Veterinary	2,648	2,723	3,849	3,117	1,408
16.	Registration	23,981	21,352	22,207	17,854	23,737
17.	Dhobiwada and bathing places.	3,186	4,416	3,334	2,736	3,434
18.	Cattle stables ...	1,235	1,491	911	512	956
19.	Public and Conveyance	1,745	1,536	2,161	2,147	2,055
20.	Miscellaneous ...	37,726	39,159	53,444	19,774	1,08,205

Financial position on 31st December, 1938

Opening balance on 1st January, 1938 Rs. 14,46,385
Closing balance on 31st December, 1938 Rs. 16,04,170

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